

Trace Elements in Lake Roosevelt Sediments and Air

Michael Majewski and Sue Kahle

U.S. Geological Survey

in cooperation with

**The Water Quality Council of the Confederated
Tribes of the Colville Indian Reservation and
the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation**

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Problem - Potential health threat by
exposure to airborne contaminants from
wind events during reservoir drawdown
periods

French Roosevelt at French Rocks, 3/13/01

Objectives

•Part I

- Determine the concentrations of trace elements in the fine-grained fraction of exposed beach, bed, and bank sediments from Grand Coulee Dam to the Canadian border

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- Determine the concentrations of trace elements in the fine-grained fraction of exposed beach, bed, and bank sediments from Grand Coulee Dam to the Canadian border

•Part II

- Determine concentrations of trace elements in airborne dust during ambient and dust-event conditions
- Determine if exposed beach and bed sediments are the source of the airborne trace elements

Approach - Part I

- **Two different, but complementary, sampling designs**
 - **Targeted sampling (6 sites)**
 - Large exposures of fine- grained deposits close to downwind communities and recreational areas
 - **Spatially Distributed sampling (18 sites)**
 - Major depositional zones to assess the overall spatial distribution of sediment associated trace elements from Grand Coulee Dam to the Canadian border

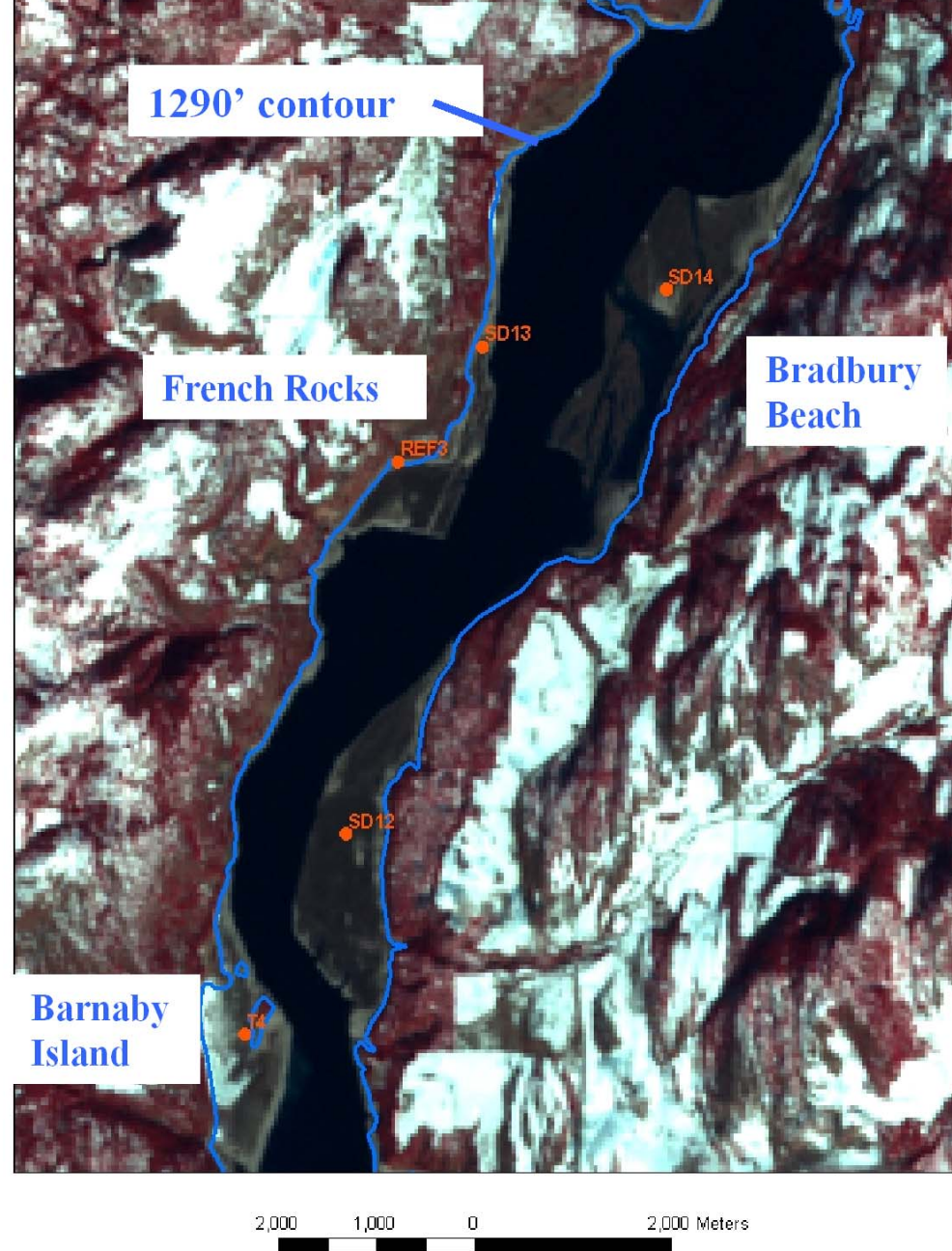
Approach

6 Target sites

- ID during pre-sampling reconnaissance, March 2001

18 Spatially Distributed sites

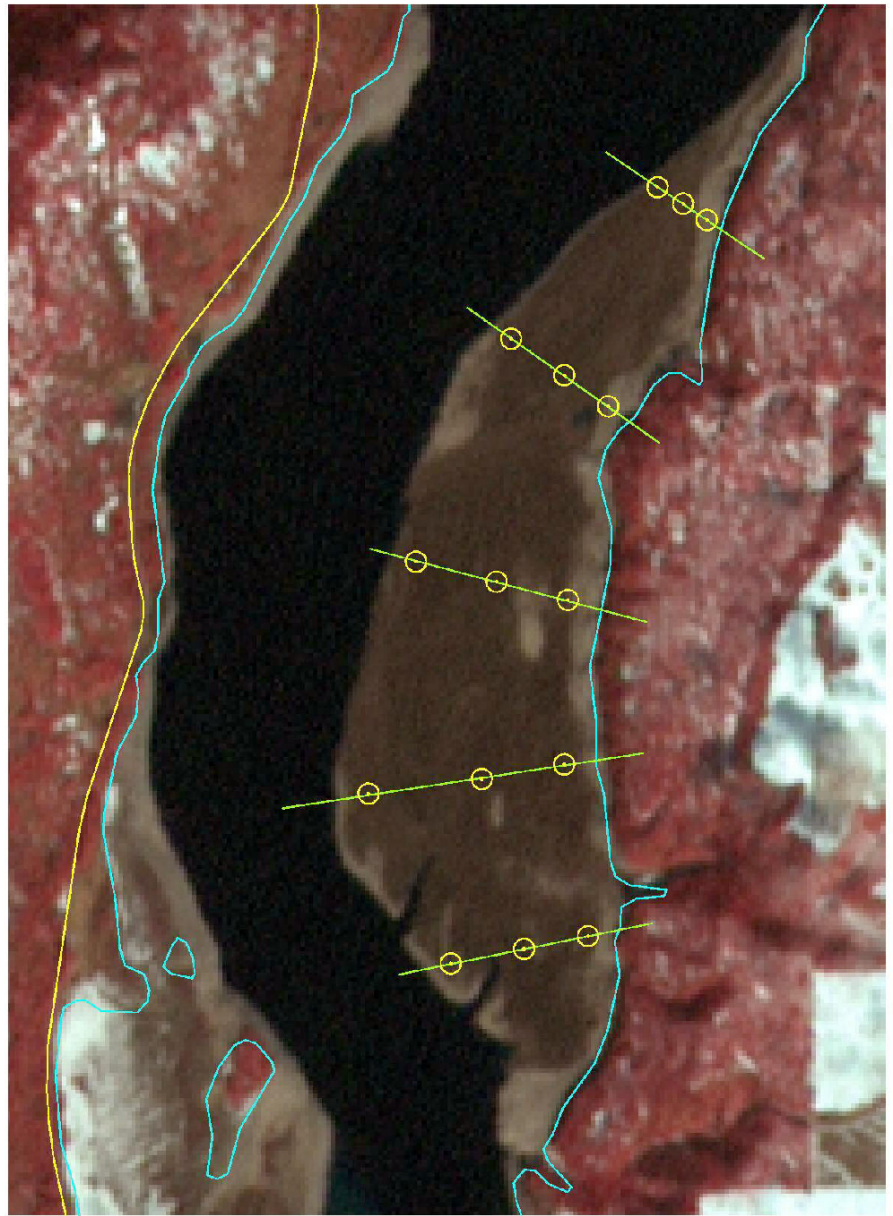
- determined using March 6, 2001 LANDSAT-7 Images. Enabled the identification of major areas of exposed sediment.



Approach

Sample locations and coordinates were determined from LANDSAT images

Sediment from 15 locations were composited into one sample



Scale
500 0 500 1000 Meters

Approach

- **Reference Samples (5 sites)**

- Upstream locations from Trail, BC (Lower Arrow Lake, 2 sites)
- Glacial sediments above high water along Lake Roosevelt (3 sites)

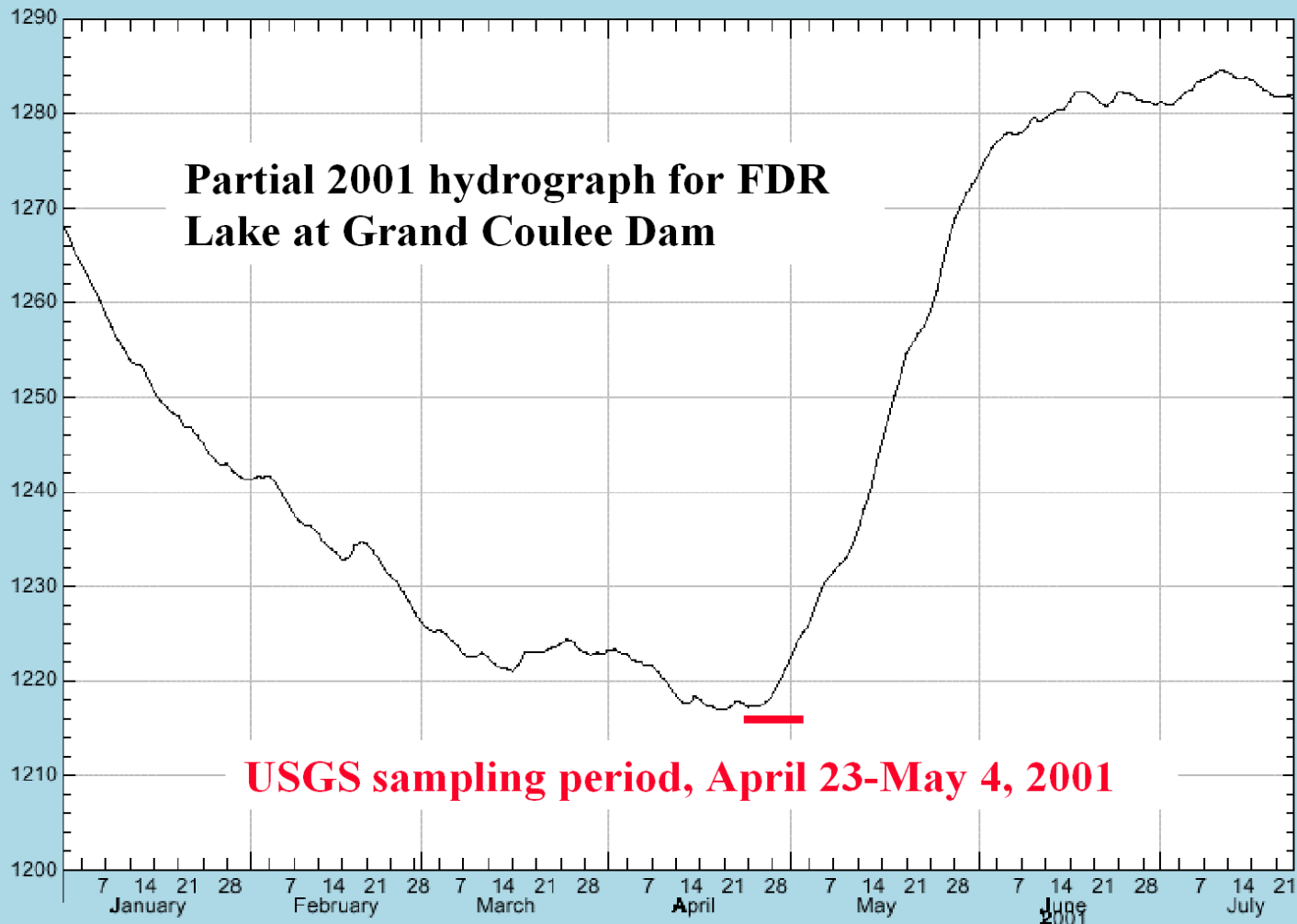
‘Riverine Slag’ sample (1 site)

- Sediment from riverine environment north of US-CA border





Sediment Collection



— 12436000

FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT LAKE AT GRAND COULEE DAM, WA.

(DAILY INSTANTANEOUS ELEVATION)

Analysis

Ag, silver

Al, aluminum

As, arsenic

Ba, barium

Be, beryllium

Bi, bismuth

Ca, calcium

Cd, cadmium

Ce, cerium

Co, cobalt

Cr, chromium

Cs, cesium

Cu, copper

Fe, iron

Ga, gallium

K, potassium

La, lanthanum

Li, lithium

Mg, magnesium

Mn, manganese

Mo, molybdenum

Na, sodium

Ni, nickel

P, phosphorus

Pb, lead

Rb, rubidium

Sb, antimony

Se, selenium

Sr, strontium

Th, thorium

Ti, titanium

Tl, thallium

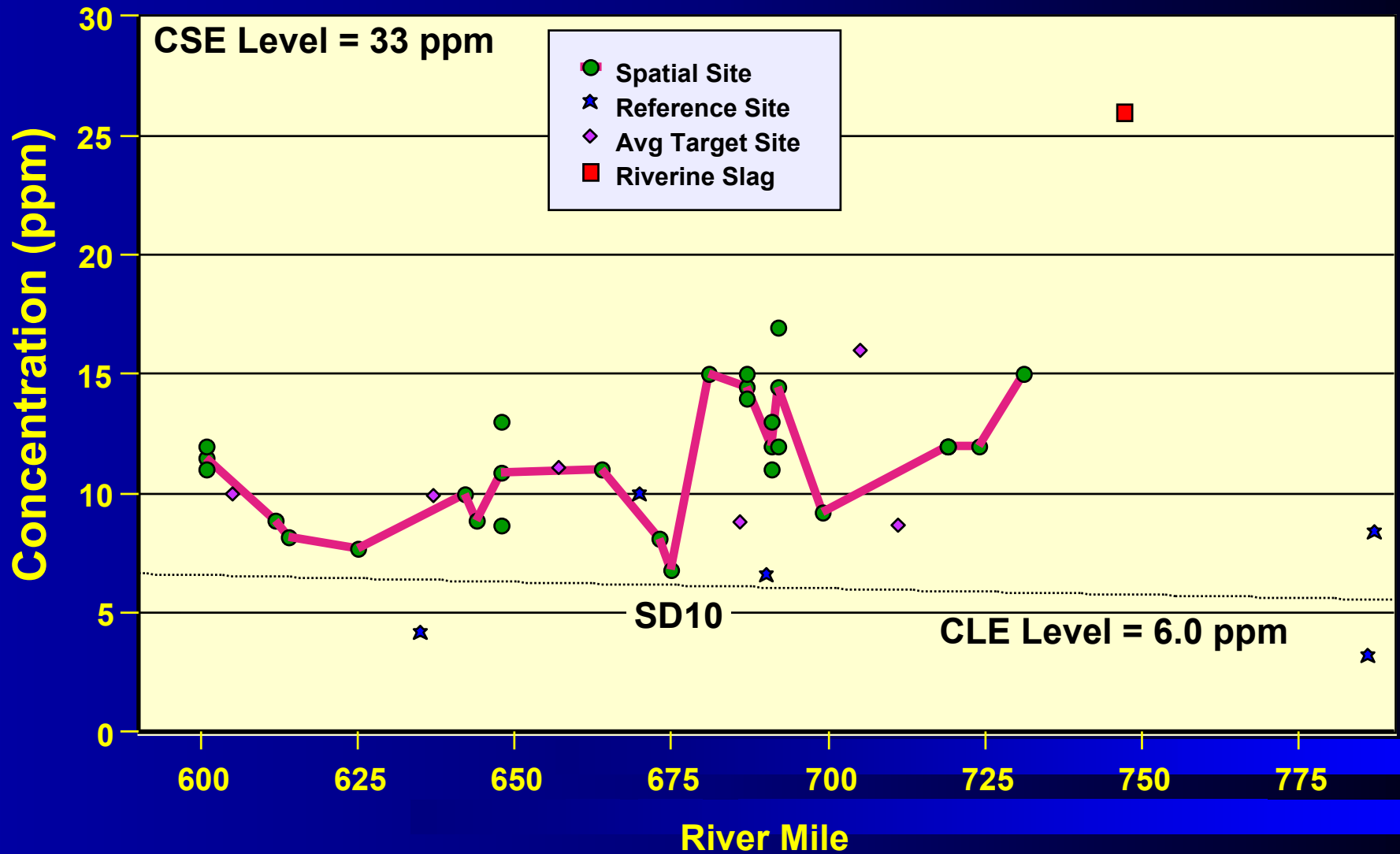
U, uranium

V, vanadium

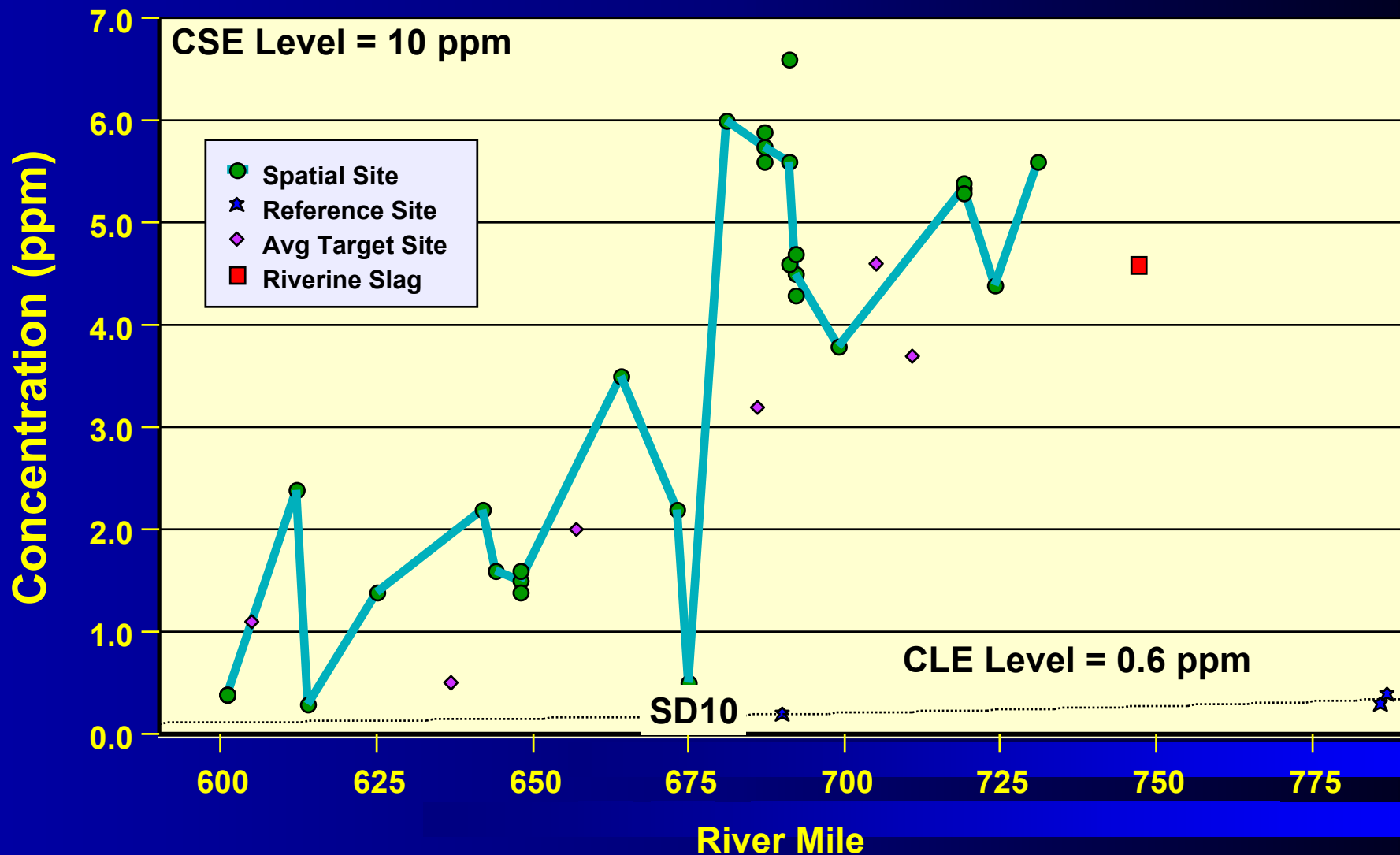
Y, yttrium

Zn, zinc

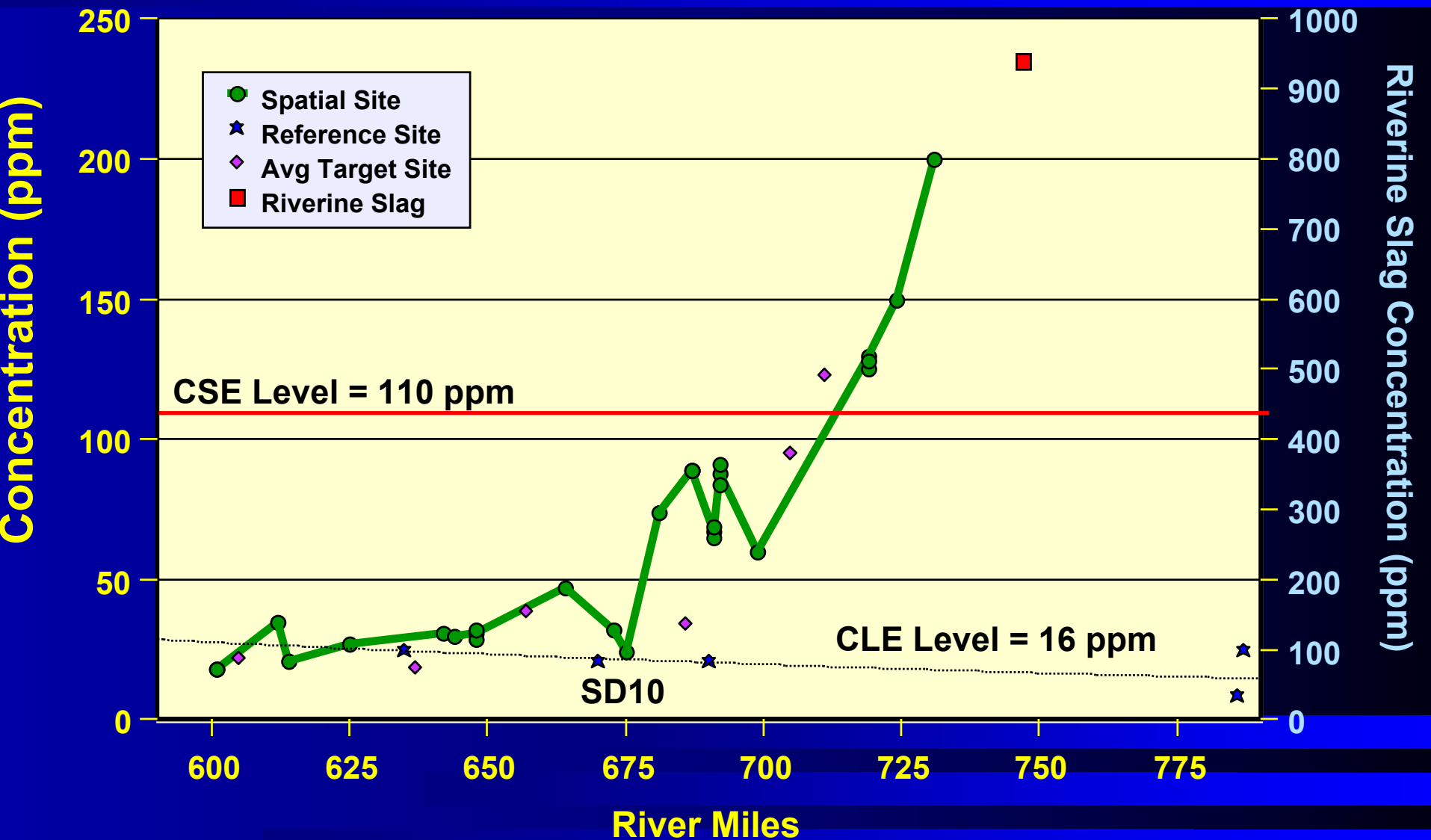
Arsenic



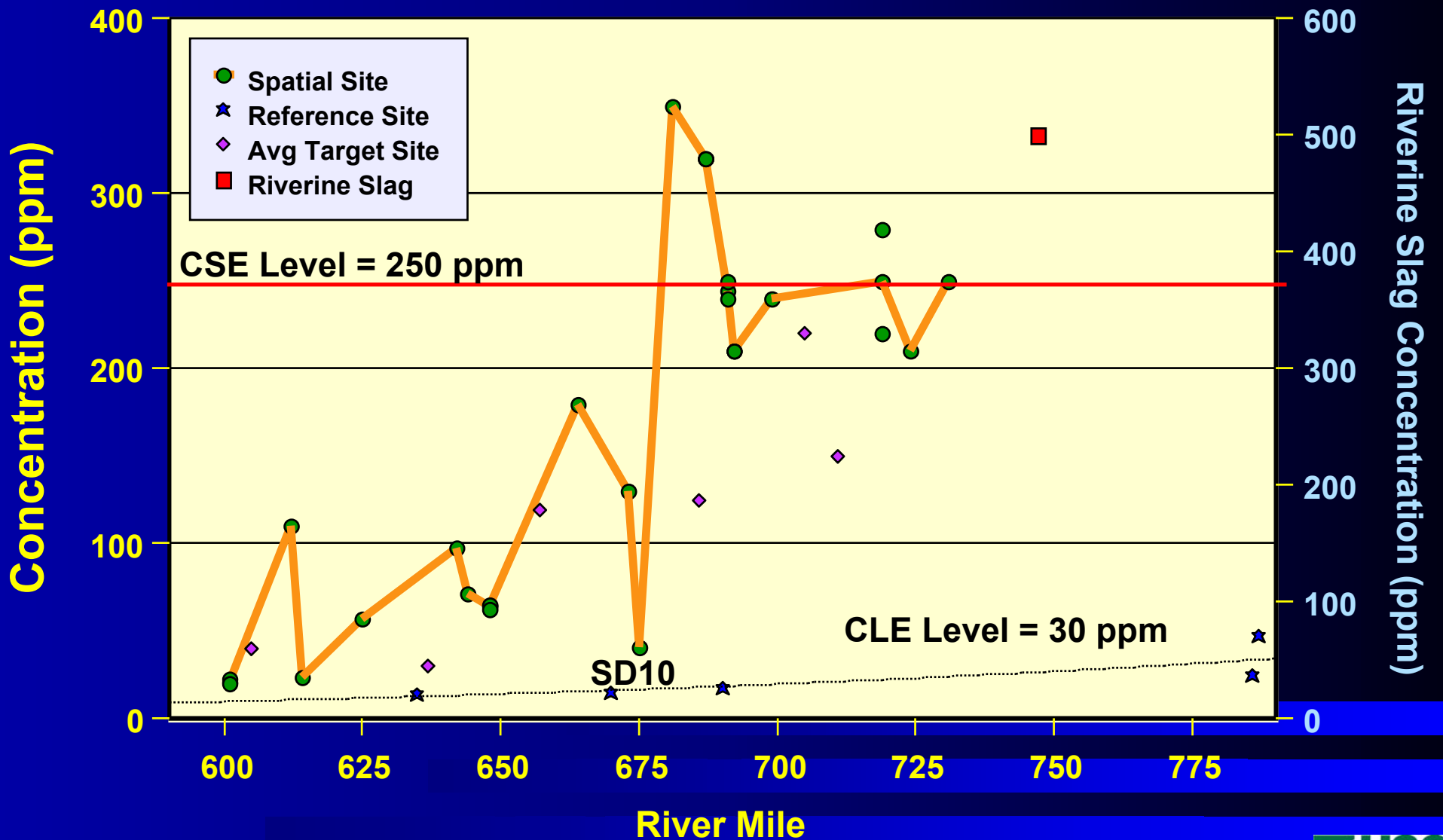
Cadmium



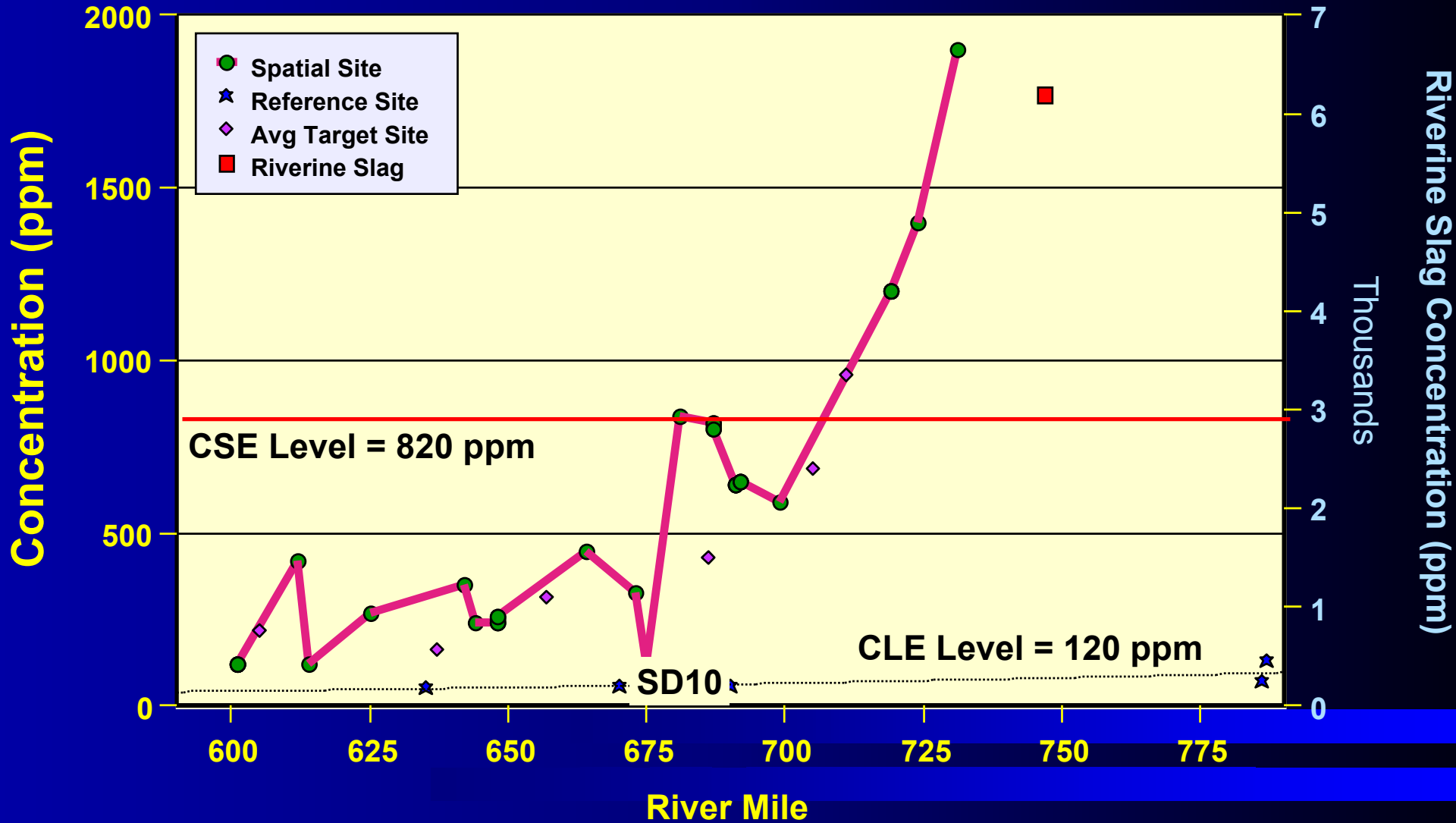
Copper



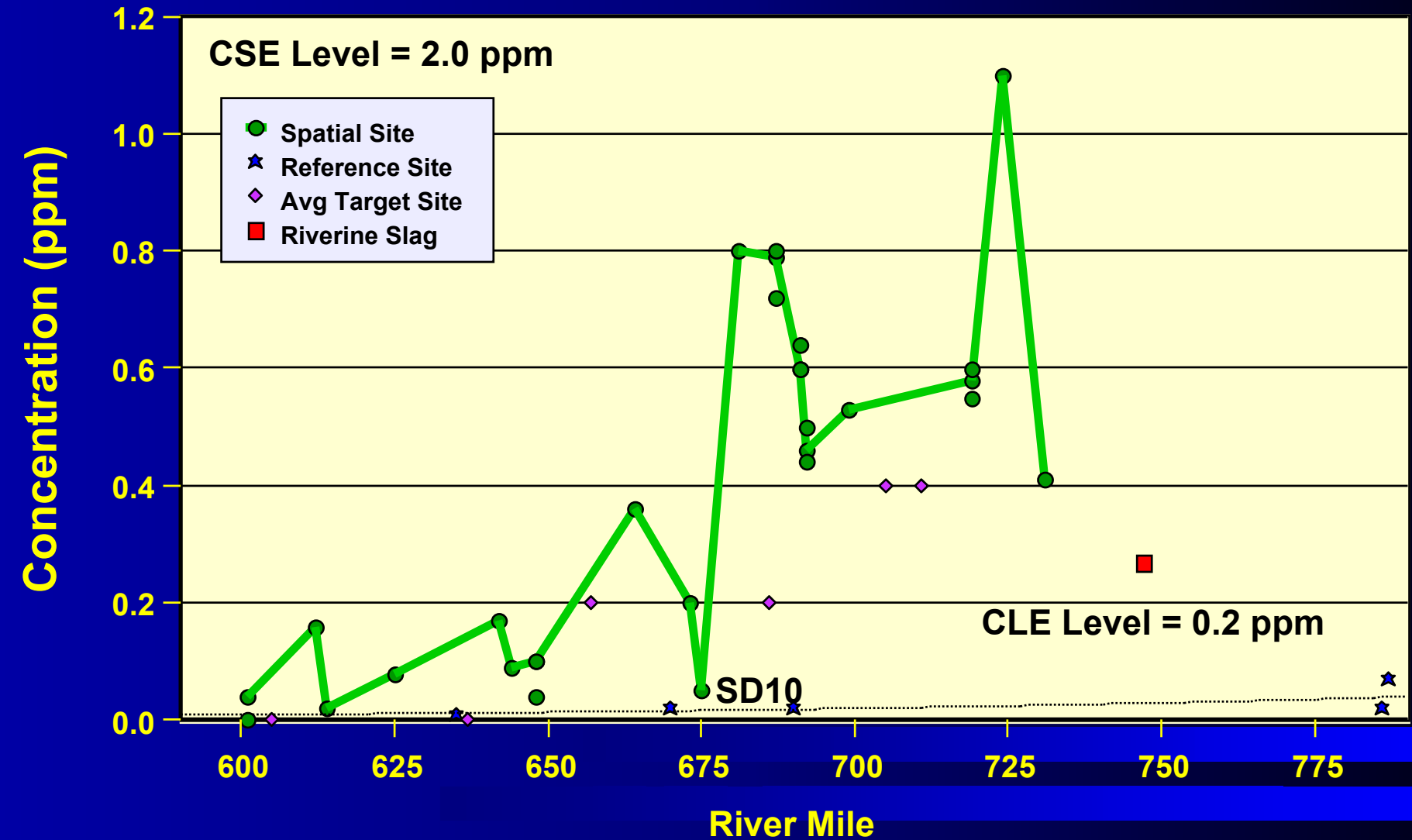
Lead



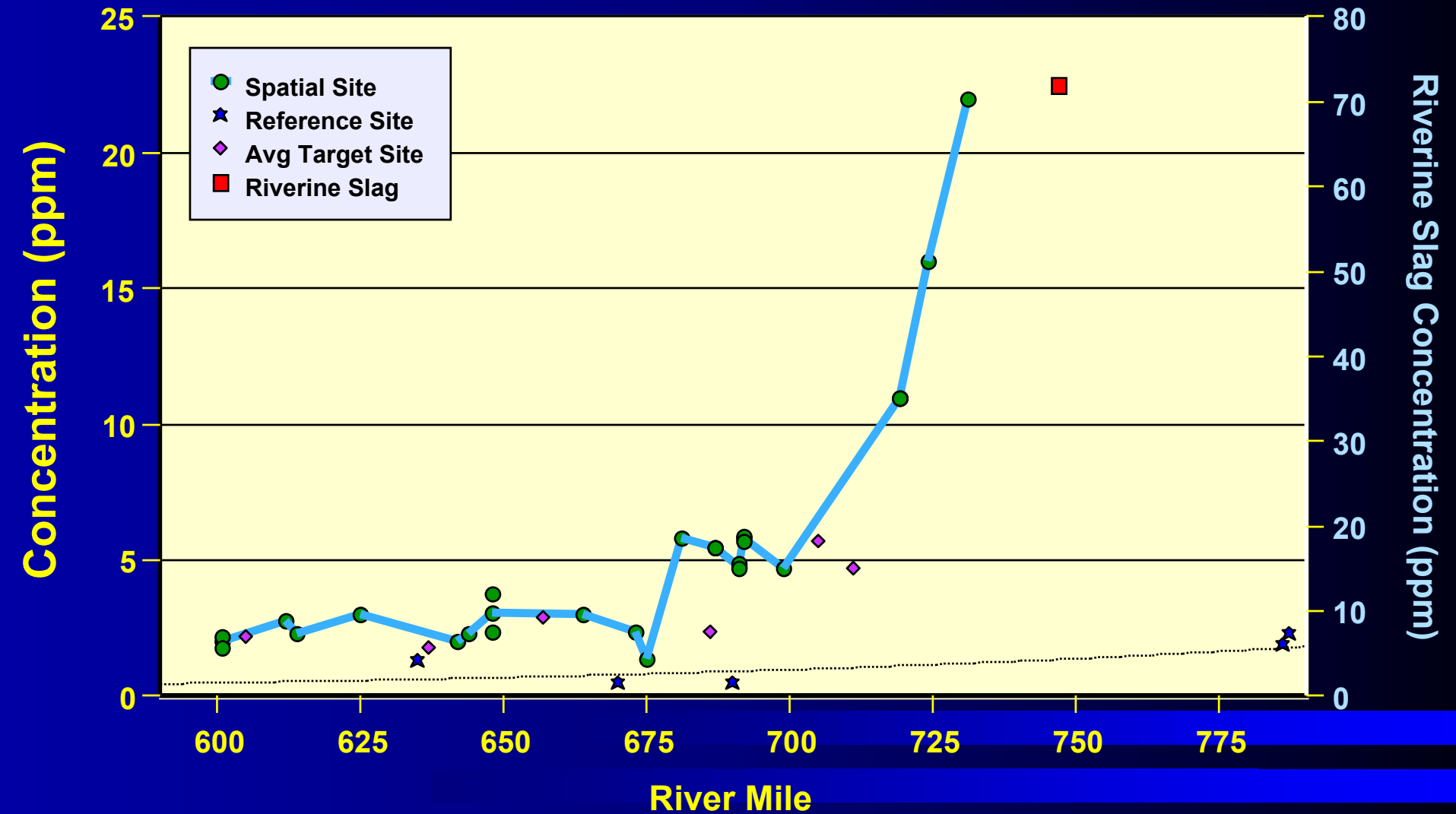
Zinc



Mercury

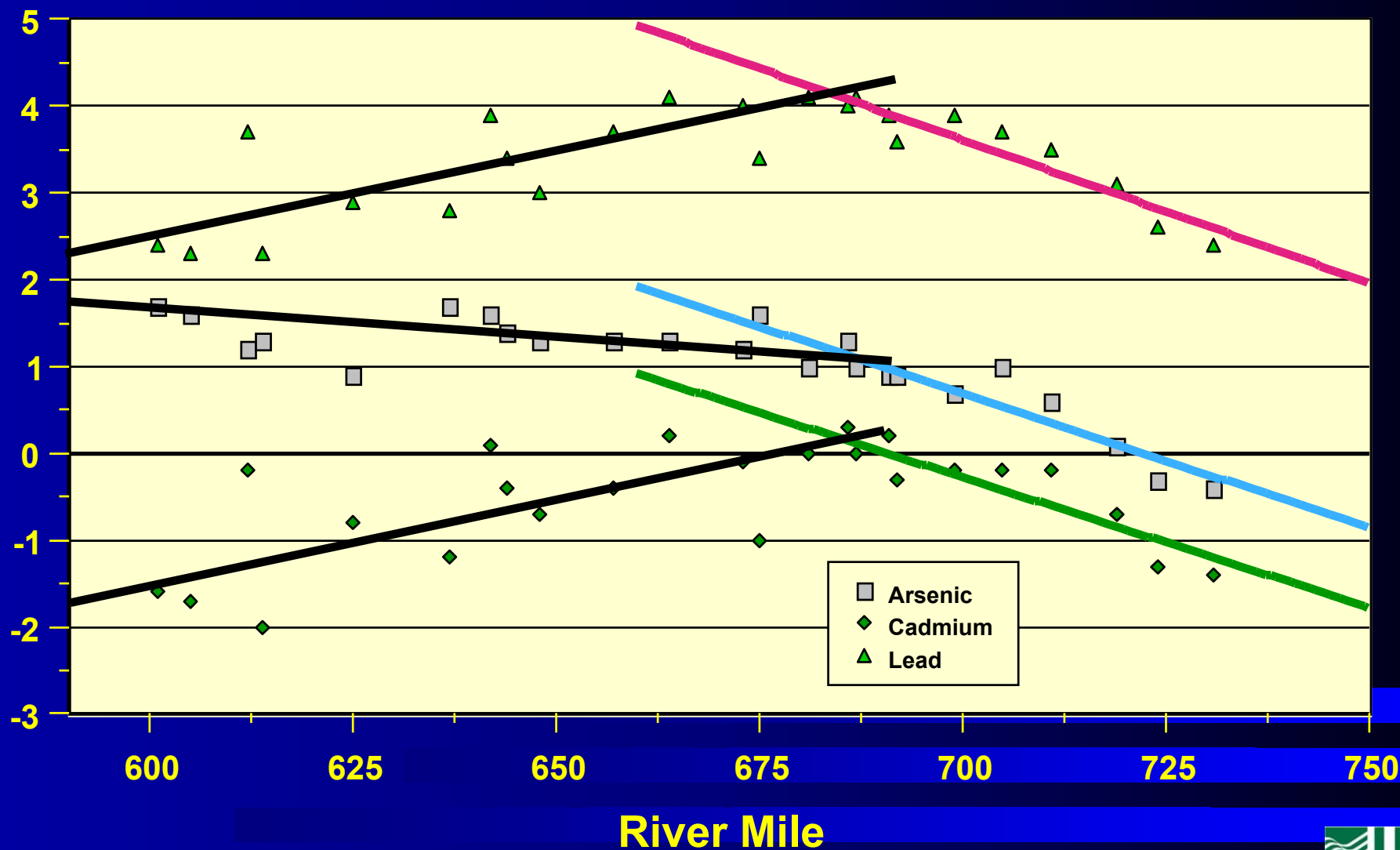


Tin



Normalized on Tin Concentration

Natural log of Concentration



Part II - Air Sampling

- **To coincide with significant Lake drawdown events**
 - Winter - January through June
 - Fall - ~September
- **PM10 Sampling - EPA Method IO-2.1**
 - Every 6th day during season - Coordinated with SCAPCA air sampling program
 - Sampling began in January, 2002
- **Dust events**

Air Sampling

- **PM10 High Volume Air Samplers**
 - 24 h samples
 - Quartz-fiber Filters
 - Every 6th day
 - High Wind Events
- **Meteorological Station at Each Site**

Air Sampling

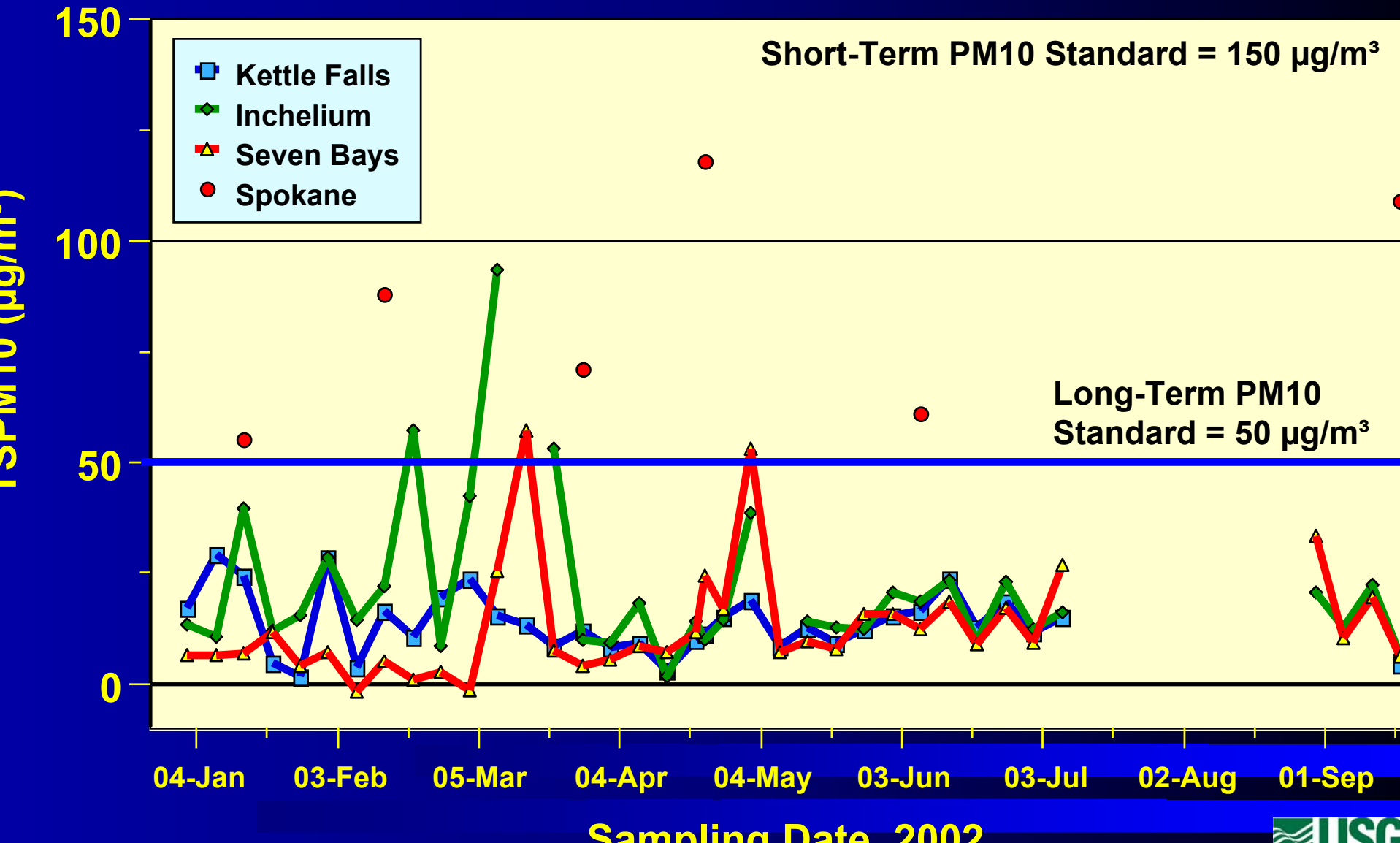
- **Analytical**

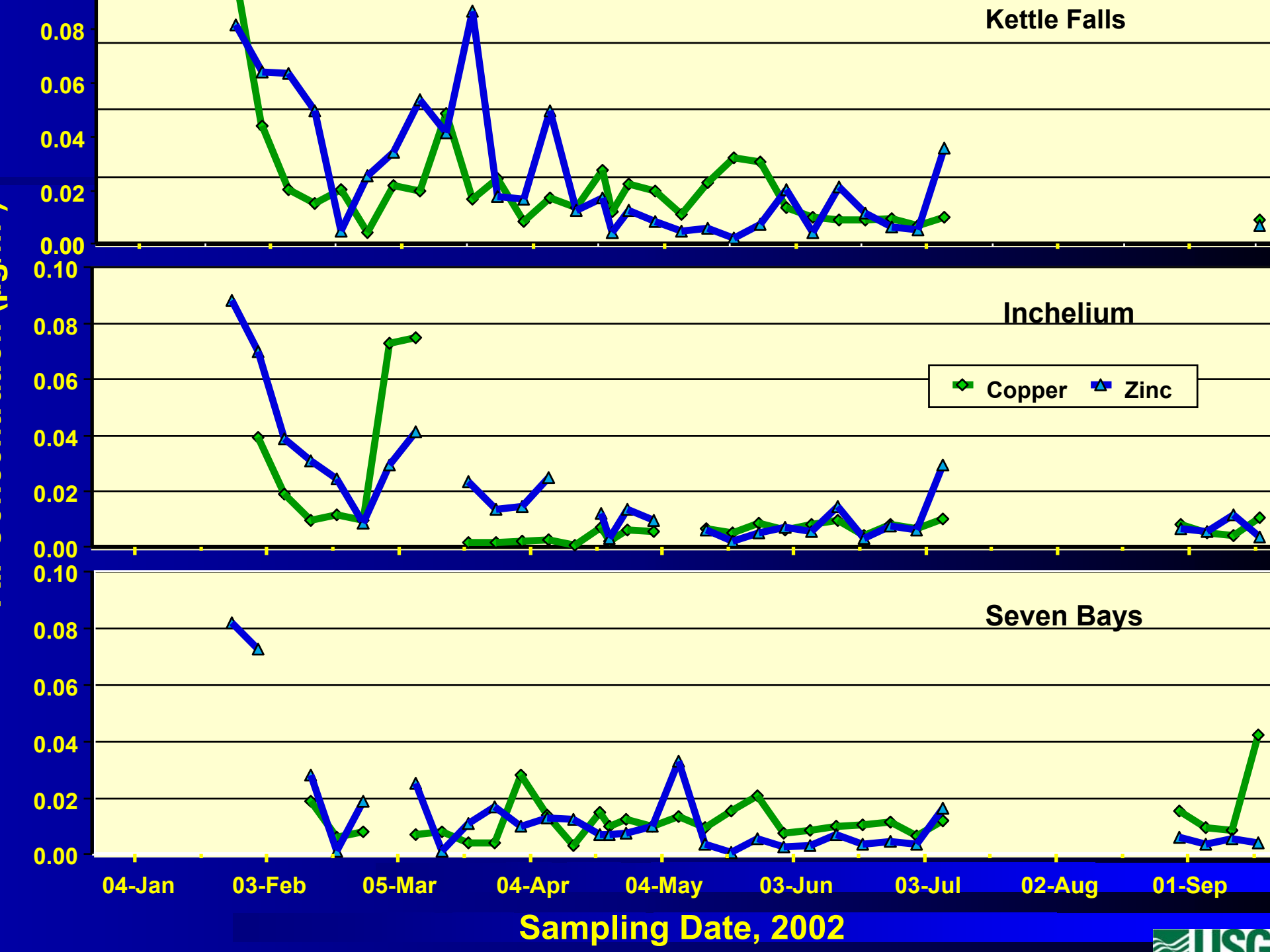
- **42 Trace Elements**

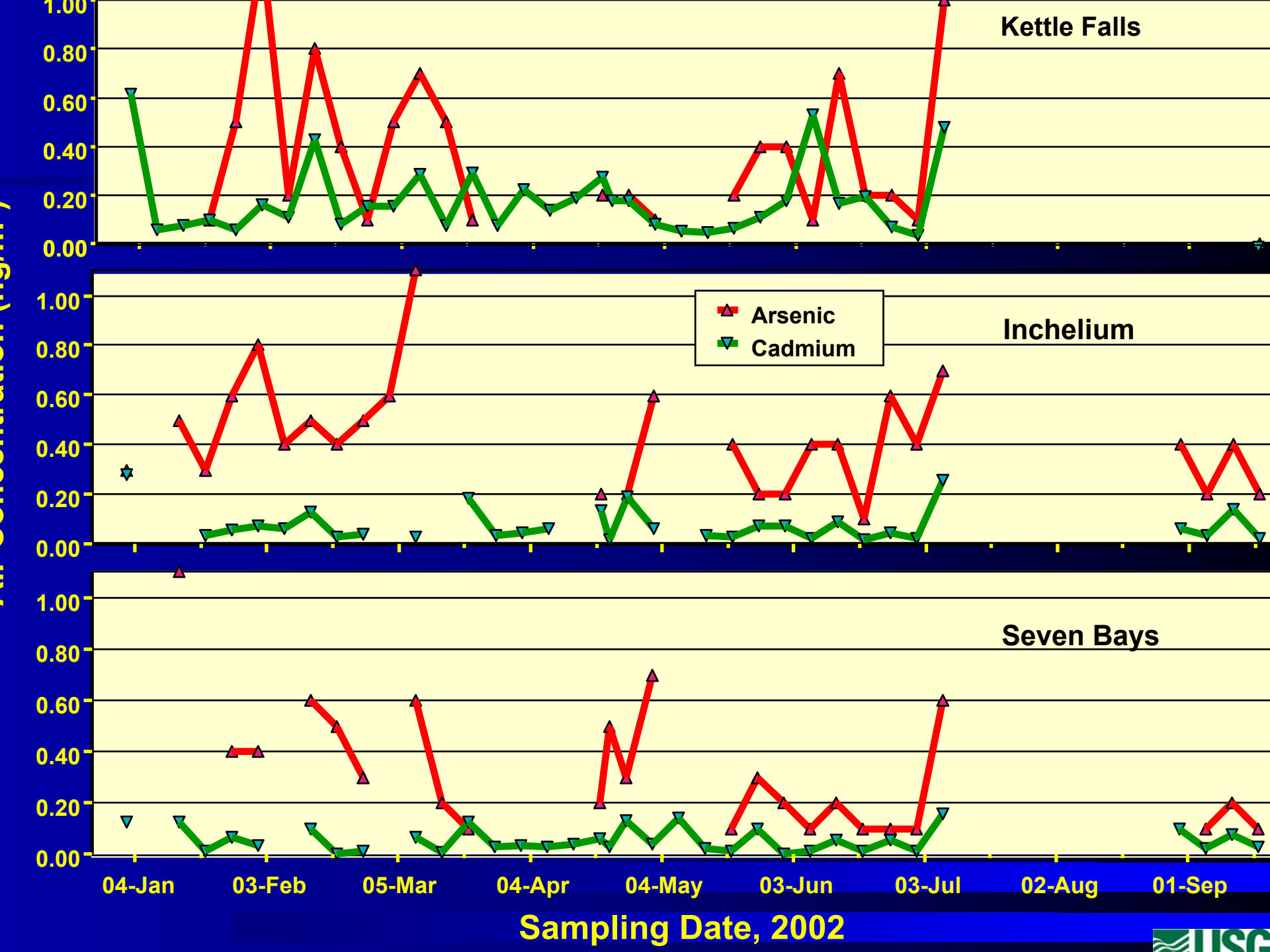
- Same suite as analyzed for in 2001 bed sediment survey, except mercury
 - Detection Limits
 - ♦ 0.0007 to 5 μg or
 - ♦ 0.0004 to 3 ng/m^3

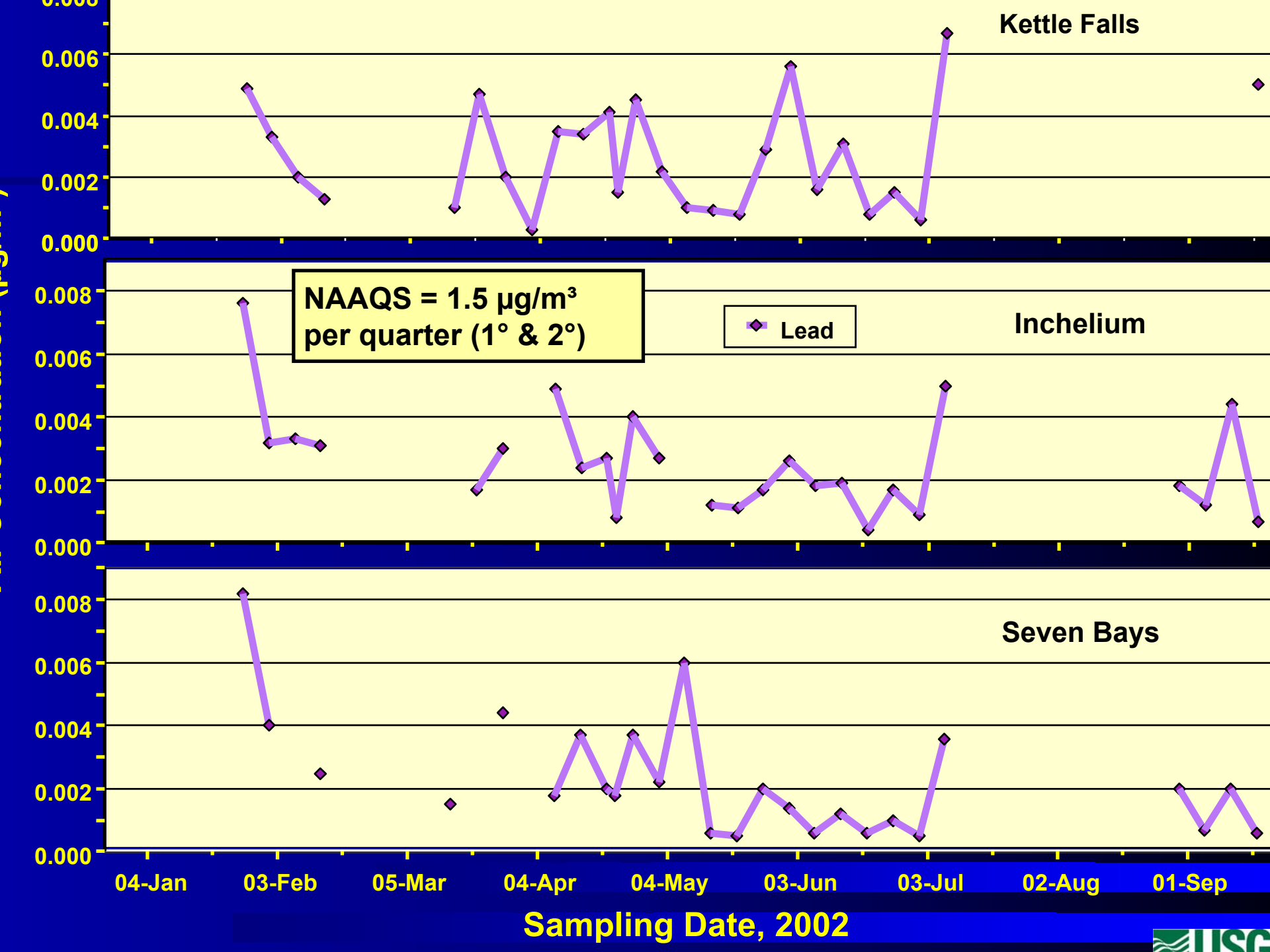


Total Suspended PM 10









Metals Considered Hazardous Air Pollutants

- Chronic Inhalation Reference Levels

➤Arsenic	30 ng/m ³
➤Cadmium	10 ng/m ³
➤Copper	None
➤Lead	1.5 µg/m ³
➤Zinc	None

Summary

- Bed Sediments

- **Slag-related trace elements**

- **Concentration gradients exist from International Border to Grand Coolee Dam**
- **Areas with concentrations that exceed Canadian Severe Effect Levels as well as the Canadian Lowest Effect Levels for benthic organisms**
- **Upper half of lake is most impacted by treated slag discharges**

Summary

- Air Monitoring

- **Air Monitoring program began in 2002**
 - Operated from January through June, and September
- **TSPM10 concentrations did not exceed the Short-Term Standard of 150 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$**
 - Several days did exceed the Long-Term Standard of 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
- **Air concentrations of slag related trace elements were low**
 - Lake levels in 2002 were not as low as in 2001
 - Number of significant dust events was also low

